

[First Hit](#)[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)[Generate Collection](#)[Print](#)

L3: Entry 61 of 80

File: JPAB

Jan 18, 2000

PUB-NO: JP02000017374A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 2000017374 A

TITLE: AGE HARDENING TYPE HIGH STRENGTH BAINITIC STEEL AND ITS PRODUCTION

PUBN-DATE: January 18, 2000

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

IWAMA, NAOKI

INT-CL (IPC): C22C 38/00; C21D 8/00; C22C 38/38

ABSTRACT:

PROBLEM TO BE SOLVED: To improve the strength and machinability of steel by subjecting steel having a specified compsn. to hot rolling or hot forging and thereafter executing cooling under specified conditions to control the hardness, structure and grain size therein to specified ones and thereafter executing machining or plastic working and aging treatment.

SOLUTION: Steel contains, by weight, 0.06 to 0.20% C, 0.03 to 1.00% Si, 1.50 to 3.00% Mn, 0.50 to 2.00% Cr, 0.05 to 1.00% Mo, 0.002 to 0.100% Al, 0.51 to 1.00% V and 0.0080 to 0.0200% N. This steel is subjected to hot rolling or hot forging at 1,150 to 1,300°C. Then, it is cooled to $\leq 200^{\circ}\text{C}$ in such a manner that the average cooling rate in the range of 800 to 500°C: CV ($^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$) is controlled to $40/(Mn\% + 0.8Cr\% + 1.2Mo\%) \leq CV \leq 500/(Mn\% + 0.8Cr\% + 1.2Mo\%)$ to control the structure to $\geq 70\%$ bainitic ratio and the old austenite grain size to $\leq 80 \mu\text{m}$. After that, machining or plastic working is executed at need, and, moreover, aging treatment is executed at 550 to 700°C.

COPYRIGHT: (C) 2000, JPO

[Previous Doc](#)[Next Doc](#)[Go to Doc#](#)

(19)日本国特許庁 (JP)

(12) 公開特許公報 (A)

(11)特許出願公開番号

特開2000-17374

(P2000-17374A)

(43)公開日 平成12年1月18日(2000.1.18)

(51)Int.Cl.
C 22 C 38/00
C 21 D 8/00
C 22 C 38/38

識別記号
3 0 1

F I
C 22 C 38/00
C 21 D 8/00
C 22 C 38/38

テマコト*(参考)
3 0 1 A 4 K 0 3 2
A

審査請求 未請求 請求項の数 8 OL (全 10 頁)

(21)出願番号 特願平10-180491

(22)出願日 平成10年6月26日(1998.6.26)

(71)出願人 000116655

愛知製鋼株式会社

愛知県東海市荒尾町ワノ割1番地

(72)発明者 岩間 直樹

愛知県東海市荒尾町ワノ割1番地

F ターム(参考) 4K032 AA01 AA03 AA04 AA05 AA08
AA11 AA12 AA16 AA17 AA19
AA21 AA22 AA28 AA29 AA31
AA35 AA36 AA40 BA02 CA02
CA03 CB02 CF01 CF02

(54)【発明の名称】 時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼およびその製造方法

(57)【要約】 (修正有)

【課題】 自動車エンジンのクランクシャフト、コネクティングロッドのように、高い強度と優れた被削性を必要とする部品に最適な、熱間鍛造用時効硬化型ベイナイト鋼およびその製造方法を提供する。

【解決手段】 重量比にしてC:0.06~0.20%, Si:0.03~1.00%, Mn:1.50~3.00%, Cr:0.50~2.00%, Mo:0.05~1.00%, Al:0.002~0.100%, V:0.51~1.00%, N:0.0080~0.0200%を含有し、残部はFeと不可避的不純物から成る鋼を1150~1300°Cの加熱温度にて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、800~500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度を所定の範囲内に制御して、200°C以下の温度まで冷却することで硬さをHv400以下、組織をベーパー率70%以上でかつ旧ベイナイト結晶粒径80μm以下とし、更にその後550~700°Cの温度にて時効処理を施すことにより、降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力を900MPa以上とすることを特徴とする時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼およびその製造方法。

1

【特許請求の範囲】

【請求項1】 化学組成が重量%で、C: 0.06~0.20%、Si: 0.03~1.00%、Mn: 1.50~3.00%、Cr: 0.50~2.00%、Mo: 0.05~1.00%、Al: 0.002~0.100%、V: 0.51~1.00%、N: 0.0080~0.0200%を含有し、残部Feおよび不可避不純物からなる鋼を1150~1300°Cの加熱温度にて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、800~500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) を、 $40 / (Mn\% + 0.8Cr\% + 1.2Mo\%) \leq CV \leq 500 / (Mn\% + 0.8Cr\% + 1.2Mo\%)$ として20°C以下の温度まで冷却することで硬さをHv400以下、組織をベ' け付率70%以上でかつ旧カーネル結晶粒径80μm以下とし、その後必要に応じて切削加工ないし塑性加工を加え、更にその後550~700°Cの温度にて時効処理を施すことにより、降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力を900MPa以上とすることを特徴とする時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼。

【請求項2】 化学組成が重量%で、C: 0.06~0.20%、Si: 0.03~1.00%、Mn: 1.50~3.00%、Cr: 0.50~2.00%、Mo: 0.05~1.00%、Al: 0.002~0.100%、V: 0.51~1.00%、N: 0.0080~0.0200%を含有し、残部Feおよび不可避不純物からなる鋼を1150~1300°Cの加熱温度にて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、800~500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) を、 $40 / (Mn\% + 0.8Cr\% + 1.2Mo\%) \leq CV \leq 500 / (Mn\% + 0.8Cr\% + 1.2Mo\%)$ として20°C以下の温度まで冷却することで硬さをHv400以下、組織をベ' け付率70%以上でかつ旧カーネル結晶粒径80μm以下とし、その後必要に応じて切削加工ないし塑性加工を加え、更にその後550~700°Cの温度にて時効処理を施すことにより、降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力を900MPa以上とすることを特徴とする時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼の製造方法。

【請求項3】 化学組成が重量%で、Ti: 0.01~0.10%、Nb: 0.01~0.10%から選択した1種または2種を含有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼。

【請求項4】 化学組成が重量%で、Ti: 0.01~0.10%、Nb: 0.01~0.10%から選択した1種または2種を含有することを特徴とする請求項2に記載の時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼の製造方法。

【請求項5】 化学組成が重量%で、S: 0.04~0.12%、Pb: 0.01~0.30%、Bi: 0.01~0.30%、Ca: 0.0005~0.01%、REM: 0.001~0.10%から選択した1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼。

【請求項6】 化学組成が重量%で、S: 0.04~0.12%、Pb: 0.01~0.30%、Bi: 0.01~0.30%、Ca: 0.0005~0.01%、REM: 0.001~0.10%から選択した1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする請求項2に記載の時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼の製造方法。

【請求項7】 化学組成が重量%で、Ti: 0.01~0.10%、Nb: 0.01~0.10%から選択した1種または2種を含有

2

し、かつ、S: 0.04~0.12%、Pb: 0.01~0.30%、Bi: 0.01~0.30%、Ca: 0.0005~0.01%、REM: 0.001~0.10%から選択した1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼。

【請求項8】 化学組成が重量%で、Ti: 0.01~0.10%、Nb: 0.01~0.10%から選択した1種または2種を含有し、かつ、S: 0.04~0.12%、Pb: 0.01~0.30%、Bi: 0.01~0.30%、Ca: 0.0005~0.01%、REM: 0.001~0.10%から選択した1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする請求項2に記載の時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼の製造方法。

【発明の詳細な説明】

【0001】

【発明の属する技術分野】 本発明は自動車エンジンのクランクシャフト、コネクティングロッドのように、高い強度と優れた被削性を必要とする部品に最適な、熱間鍛造用時効硬化型ベイナイト鋼およびその鍛造品の製造方法を提供するものであり、自動車エンジン部品の軽量化を可能とする。

【0002】

【従来の技術】 自動車エンジンのクランクシャフトやコネクティングロッド等のエンジン部品は、高い強度と優れた被削性が要求するために、炭素鋼や低合金鋼にSやPb等の快削元素を添加した鋼を熱間鍛造し、焼入焼もどしの熱処理を施した後、機械加工して使用されている。近年では低コスト化ニーズより、前記部品において、焼入焼もどしの熱処理を省略する、いわゆる非調質鋼の採用が活発となっており、部品に要求される強度特性に応じてフェライト・パーライト型、ベイナイト型、あるいはマルテンサイト型等、各種の非調質鋼が開発、実用化されている。

【0003】 一方、最近では自動車の燃費規制やエンジンの高出力化の動向を受けて、自動車エンジン部品の軽量化ニーズが強く、高強度の鋼材を用いて部品を薄肉軽量化する動きが活発となっている。そこで上記の低コスト化ニーズと軽量化ニーズを両立させる手法として、高強度非調質鋼の適用が考えられ、例えば特開平4-193931では、フェライト・パーライト型非調質鋼において化学成分のコントロールと鍛造加熱条件のコントロールにより、表面が黒皮鍛造肌のまま使用される部品の疲労強度を改善した発明が、特開平5-302116では、ベイナイトあるいはベイナイト+マルテンサイト型非調質鋼において鍛造放冷後に焼もどし処理を施すことにより、降伏比、耐久比を改善した発明が、特開平10-140285では、非調質鋼の硬さの冷却速度依存性と鍛造部品の形状、寸法とをうまく組み合わせて、被削性と高強度化を両立させた発明がそれぞれ開示されている。

【0004】 しかしながらチタン合金やアルミニウムに匹敵する軽量化効果を得るまでに鋼を高強度化しようとした場合には、硬さの大幅な上昇が避けられず被削性の低

下を招くという問題が生ずる。この問題に対して、前記の特開平4-19931では目標の軽量化効果の達成は不可能であり、特開平5-302116では被削性確保のために多量の快削元素の含有が必要不可欠となるため、材料のコスト増加を招くとともに、快削元素含有量増加による介在物量増加によって、圧延や鍛造等、塑性加工性の劣化や疲労強度低下の問題が生ずる。また特開平10-140285では、非切削加工部位を薄肉化し切削加工部位は厚肉とすることで、快削元素の添加量を増加させなくても、高強度化と被削性確保の両立がある程度確保はされるものの、その効果には限界があるとともに、前記のような部品形状に制約されてしまうことが課題となる。

【0005】

【課題を解決するための手段】上記のように、チタン合金やアルミニウムに匹敵する軽量化効果を得るまでに鋼を高強度化するとともに、快削元素含有量を大幅に増加させることなく、かつ部品の設計形状を制約しなくとも被削性を確保するための方策について、発明者らは種々の検討を試みた結果、以下の着想に至った。すなわち、V量が高くかつベイナイト組織が主体の鋼において、時効処理前後での硬さが大きく変化し、時効前の硬さを低く、時効後の硬さを高くすることができることが知見された。よって時効前に切削粗加工を行った後に時効処理することで、高強度化と被削性確保の両立が可能となる。

【0006】また、前記のような鋼の高強度化による軽量化に際しては、特に降伏強度(0.2%耐力)の向上が重要となるが、V量の高いベイナイト鋼を時効処理すると、一般的の調質鋼および非調質鋼に比べて同一硬さでの0.2%耐力が高くなる、すなわち高い降伏強度が得られることが知見された。よって前記のような時効前の切削加工は勿論、時効処理後に切削加工する場合においても、V量の高いベイナイト鋼では一般的の調質鋼および非調質鋼に比べて、同一の0.2%耐力の値における硬さが低くできるので、被削性を向上させることが可能となる。

【0007】そして前記効果を得るために、V含有量を0.51%以上とすることが必要であり、更には1150~1300°Cの加熱温度にて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、800~500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) を、40/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) ≤ CV ≤ 500/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) として200°C以下の温度まで冷却することで硬さをHv400以下、組織をベイナイト率70%以上とさせることが必要となることを知見した。また、上記の鋼材もしくは鍛造品においては、加工熱処理中にV炭化物が析出して結晶粒を微細化するために、80μm以下の旧カーステナイト結晶粒径が得られ、これを550~700°Cの温度にて時効処理することで、結果として降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力を900MPa以上とすることが可能となることを知見し、本発明に至ったものである。

【0008】第1の発明は、化学組成が重量%で、C: 0.

06~0.20%、Si: 0.03~1.00%、Mn: 1.50~3.00%、Cr: 0.50~2.00%、Mo: 0.05~1.00%、Al: 0.002~0.100%、V: 0.51~1.00%、N: 0.0080~0.0200%を含有し、残部Feおよび不可避不純物からなる鋼を1150~1300°Cの加熱温度にて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、800~500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) を、40/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) ≤ CV ≤ 500/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) として200°C以下の温度まで冷却することで硬さをHv400以下、組織をベイナイト率70%以上でかつ旧カーステナイト

10 結晶粒径80μm以下とし、その後必要に応じて切削加工ないし塑性加工を加え、更にその後550~700°Cの温度にて時効処理を施すことにより、降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力を900MPa以上とすることを特徴とする時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼である。

【0009】第2の発明は、化学組成が重量%で、C: 0.06~0.20%、Si: 0.03~1.00%、Mn: 1.50~3.00%、Cr: 0.50~2.00%、Mo: 0.05~1.00%、Al: 0.002~0.100%、V: 0.51~1.00%、N: 0.0080~0.0200%を含有し、残部Feおよび不可避不純物からなる鋼を1150~1300°Cの加熱温度にて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、800~500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) を、40/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) ≤ CV ≤ 500/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) として200°C以下の温度まで冷却することで硬さをHv400以下、組織をベイナイト率70%以上でかつ旧カーステナイト

20 結晶粒径80μm以下とし、その後必要に応じて切削加工ないし塑性加工を加え、更にその後550~700°Cの温度にて時効処理を施すことにより、降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力を900MPa以上とすることを特徴とする時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼である。

【0010】第3の発明は、化学組成が重量%で、Ti: 0.01~0.10%、Nb: 0.01~0.10%から選択した1種または2種を含有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼である。

【0011】第4の発明は、化学組成が重量%で、Ti: 0.01~0.10%、Nb: 0.01~0.10%から選択した1種または2種を含有することを特徴とする請求項2に記載の時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼の製造方法である。

【0012】第5の発明は、化学組成が重量%で、S: 0.04~0.12%、Pb: 0.01~0.30%、Bi: 0.01~0.30%、C: 0.0005~0.01%、REM: 0.001~0.10%から選択した1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする請求項1に記載の時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼である。

【0013】第6の発明は、化学組成が重量%で、S: 0.04~0.12%、Pb: 0.01~0.30%、Bi: 0.01~0.30%、C: 0.0005~0.01%、REM: 0.001~0.10%から選択した1種または2種以上を含有することを特徴とする請求項2に記載の時効硬化型高強度ベイナイト鋼の製造方法である。

【0014】第7の発明は、化学組成が重量%で、Ti: 0.01~0.10%、Nb: 0.01~0.10%から選択した1種または2

粒径80 μm 以下が達成不可能となるためである。ここで、熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造時の加熱温度としているのは、部品の製造工程によって加熱温度制御する工程が異なることを意味しており、熱間鍛造を実施する場合には、熱間鍛造時の加熱温度を上記温度範囲に限定し、熱間鍛造を行わない場合、例えば圧延鋼材より直接部品を切削加工して製造する場合には、熱間圧延時の加熱温度を上記温度範囲に限定する必要がある。

【0022】熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後の平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) を800~500°Cの温度範囲で限定したのは、平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) が40/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) 未満になると、初析フェライトやペーライトが生成してペイント率70%以上を確保することが困難になるためであり、またCV (°C/min) が500/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) を超えると、マルテンサイトが生成してしまい、ペイント率70%以上を確保することが困難になるためである。ここで平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) は、冷却中に800°Cに達してから500°Cに達するまでに要した時間 (min) でもって300°C (=800°C-500°C) を除した数値を示す。

【0023】冷却を200°C以下の温度までと限定した理由は、冷却中のペイント変態を十分に生じさせてペイント率70%以上を確保するためである。硬さをHv400以下と限定した理由は、その後に施される切削加工ないし塑性加工の加工性を確保させるためであり、硬さがHv400を超えると急激に切削加工性、塑性加工性が劣化する。なお、前記請求範囲内の組成の鋼を加熱温度1150~1300°Cにて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、前記限定条件にて冷却した場合に、硬さはHv400以下となる。

【0024】組織をペイント率70%以上と限定した理由は、V(CN)による必要十分な時効硬化特性を得るためにあり、ペイント率が70%未満となってフェライト・ペーライトやマルテンサイトの粗粒分率が増えると、必要十分な時効硬化特性が得られなくなる、即ち時効処理前の硬さが高くなってしまったり、時効処理後の硬さが低くなってしまったりする。なお、前記請求範囲内の組成の鋼を加熱温度1150~1300°Cにて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、前記限定条件にて冷却した場合に、ペイント率は70%以上となる。旧カーネル結晶粒径を80 μm 以下と限定した理由は、高い降伏強度や疲労強度を達成する上で必要なためであり、旧カーネル結晶粒径が80 μm を超えると強度特性が劣化する。なお、前記請求範囲内の組成の鋼を加熱温度1150~1300°Cにて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、前記限定条件にて冷却した場合に、旧カーネル結晶粒径は80 μm となる。

【0025】時効処理温度を550~700°Cに限定した理由は、ペイント主体の組織の鋼中にV(CN)を必要十分に微細析出させて時効硬化させるためである。時効処理温度が550°C未満であると、V(CN)の析出量が少なく十分な時効硬化が得られず、また時効処理温度が700°Cを超えると、析出したV(CN)が粗大化するとともにかえって軟化を生じてしまうので、時効処理温度は550~700°Cに限定

する必要がある。降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力: 900MPa以上は、チタン合金やアルミ合金に匹敵する軽量化効果を鋼で得るために必要な強度レベルであり、前記請求範囲内の組成の鋼を加熱温度1150~1300°Cにて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、前記限定条件にて冷却し、その後550~700°Cにて時効処理することにより達成される。

【0026】

【発明の実施の形態】第1、2の発明を実施するには、重量%で、C: 0.06~0.20%、Si: 0.03~1.00%、Mn: 1.0~3.00%、Cr: 0.50~2.00%、Mo: 0.05~1.00%、Al: 0.002~0.100%、V: 0.51~1.00%、N: 0.0080~0.0200%を含有し、残部Feおよび不可避不純物からなる鋼を1150~1300°Cの加熱温度にて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、800~500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) を、40/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) \leq CV \leq 500/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) として200°C以下の温度まで冷却することで硬さをHv400以下、組織をペイント率70%以上でかつ旧カーネル結晶粒径80 μm 以下とし、その後必要に応じて切削加工ないし塑性加工を加え、更にその後550~700°Cの温度にて時効処理を施すことにより、降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力を900MPa以上とする。このようにして得られた鋼材およびその鍛造品は、チタン合金やアルミ合金に匹敵する軽量化効果を得るまでに高強度化することが可能であるとともに、快削元素含有量を大幅に増加させることなく、かつ部品の設計形状を制約しなくても被削性を確保できる。

【0027】第3、4の発明を実施するには、第1、2の発明に記載の元素に加えて、重量%で、Ti: 0.01~0.10%、Nb: 0.01~0.10%から選択した1種または2種を含有し、残部Feおよび不可避不純物からなる鋼を1150~1300°Cの加熱温度にて熱間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、800~500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) を、40/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) \leq CV \leq 500/(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%) として200°C以下の温度まで冷却することで硬さをHv400以下、組織をペイント率70%以上でかつ旧カーネル結晶粒径80 μm 以下とし、その後必要に応じて切削加工ないし塑性加工を加え、更にその後550~700°Cの温度にて時効処理を施すことにより、降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力を900MPa以上とする。このようにして得られた鋼材およびその鍛造品は、チタン合金やアルミ合金に匹敵する軽量化効果を得るまでに高強度化することが可能であるとともに、快削元素含有量を大幅に増加させることなく、かつ部品の設計形状を制約しなくても被削性を確保できる。

【0028】第5、6の発明を実施するには、第1、2の発明に記載の元素に加えて、重量%で、S: 0.04~0.12%、Pb: 0.01~0.30%、Bi: 0.01~0.30%、Ca: 0.0005~0.01%、REM: 0.001~0.10%から選択した1種または2種以上を含有し、残部Feおよび不可避不純物からなる鋼を

後、800～500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) を、 $40 / (\text{Mn\%} + 0.8\text{Cr\%} + 1.2\text{Mo\%}) \leq \text{CV} \leq 500 / (\text{Mn\%} + 0.8\text{Cr\%} + 1.2\text{Mo\%})$ として200°C以下の温度まで冷却することで硬さをHv400以下、組織をベイナイト率70%以上でかつ旧カーバイド結晶粒径80μm以下とし、その後必要に応じて切削加工ないし塑性加工を加え、更にその後550～700°Cの温度にて時効処理を施すことにより、降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力を900MPa以上とする。このようにして得られた鋼材およびその鍛造品は、チタン合金やアルミニウム合金に匹敵する軽量化効果を得るまでに高強度化することが可能であるとともに、快削元素含有量を大幅に増加させることなく、かつ部品の設計形状を制約しなくとも被削性を確保できる。

【0029】第7、8の発明を実施するには、第1、2の発明に記載の元素に加えて、重量%で、Ti: 0.01～0.1%、Nb: 0.01～0.10%から選択した1種または2種を含有し、かつ、S: 0.04～0.12%、Pb: 0.01～0.30%、Bi: 0.01～0.30%、Ca: 0.0005～0.01%、REM: 0.001～0.10%から選択した1種または2種以上を含有し、残部Feおよび不可避不純物からなる鋼を1150～1300°Cの加熱温度にて熱*20

*間圧延もしくは熱間鍛造後、800～500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度: CV (°C/min) を、 $40 / (\text{Mn\%} + 0.8\text{Cr\%} + 1.2\text{Mo\%}) \leq \text{CV} \leq 500 / (\text{Mn\%} + 0.8\text{Cr\%} + 1.2\text{Mo\%})$ として200°C以下の温度まで冷却することで硬さをHv400以下、組織をベイナイト率70%以上でかつ旧カーバイド結晶粒径80μm以下とし、その後必要に応じて切削加工ないし塑性加工を加え、更にその後550～700°Cの温度にて時効処理を施すことにより、降伏点もしくは0.2%耐力を900MPa以上とする。このようにして得られた鋼材およびその鍛造品は、チタン合金やアルミニウム合金に匹敵する軽量化効果を得るまでに高強度化することが可能であるとともに、快削元素含有量を大幅に増加させることなく、かつ部品の設計形状を制約しなくとも被削性を確保できる。

【0030】

【実施例】下に本発明の実施例について、比較鋼および従来鋼との比較によって説明する。表1、2は、実施例に用いた供試材の化学成分を示すものである。

【0031】

【表1】

区分	鋼種	(重量%、N、Ca、REM は ppm)																式(1)	式(2)
		C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo	Al	V	N	Ti	Nb	S	Pb	Bi	Ca	REM			
発明鋼	A	0.13	0.24	2.14	0.98	0.21	0.015	0.60	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	157	
	B	0.07	0.74	1.69	1.98	0.88	0.005	0.96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	115	
	C	0.18	0.07	2.97	0.52	0.07	0.084	0.52	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	144	
	D	0.12	0.27	2.25	1.03	0.19	0.035	0.54	155	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	151	
	E	0.17	0.52	1.87	1.54	0.08	0.061	0.69	148	0.01	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	13	156	
	F	0.09	0.73	2.69	1.00	0.20	0.031	0.70	161	—	—	0.061	—	—	—	—	11	134	
	G	0.12	0.24	2.14	1.02	0.20	0.014	0.60	128	—	—	0.19	—	—	—	—	13	156	
	H	0.13	0.25	2.18	1.00	0.20	0.015	0.59	125	—	—	0.102	—	0.04	—	—	12	155	
	I	0.13	0.25	2.20	0.99	0.19	0.015	0.60	131	—	—	0.054	—	—	25	0.010	12	155	
	J	0.13	0.26	2.15	1.00	0.20	0.016	0.60	127	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	13	157	
	K	0.14	0.22	1.80	1.52	0.40	0.012	0.69	140	—	0.02	0.045	0.12	—	19	—	11	143	
	L	0.16	0.16	2.31	1.01	0.17	0.009	0.53	100	0.03	0.09	—	—	0.06	—	0.025	12	151	
	M	0.08	0.70	2.55	1.31	0.30	0.046	0.58	183	0.08	0.01	0.056	—	0.15	5	—	10	126	
	N	0.11	0.29	1.81	1.75	0.39	0.015	0.55	128	0.02	—	0.050	0.02	0.04	13	0.002	11	136	

式(1)…… $40 / (\text{Mn\%} + 0.8\text{Cr\%} + 1.2\text{Mo\%})$

式(2)…… $500 / (\text{Mn\%} + 0.8\text{Cr\%} + 1.2\text{Mo\%})$

【0032】

※※【表2】

11

12

(重量%、N、Ca、REM は ppm)

区分	鋼種	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo	Al	V	N	Ti	Nb	S	Pb	Bi	Ca	REM	式(1)	式(2)
比較鋼	O	0.04	0.24	2.18	1.00	0.19	0.020	0.55	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	156
	P	0.28	0.28	2.29	1.07	0.22	0.026	0.53	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	147
	Q	0.17	1.26	2.60	1.39	0.25	0.021	0.60	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	125
	R	0.10	0.26	1.25	0.89	0.10	0.031	0.53	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	240
	S	0.17	0.28	3.20	2.31	0.30	0.024	0.55	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	92
	T	0.12	0.25	1.89	0.66	0.02	0.034	0.55	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	205
	U	0.10	0.21	2.01	0.95	0.18	0.035	0.41	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	167
従来鋼	V	0.30	0.25	2.46	1.30	0.20	0.038	0.10	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	134
	W	0.29	0.19	2.48	1.28	0.19	0.039	0.10	130	—	—	0.139	0.14	0.02	28	0.01	11	134
	X	0.48	0.21	0.80	0.21	0.00	0.029	0.00	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	517
	Y	0.40	0.23	0.71	1.02	0.01	0.024	0.00	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	325
	Z	0.39	0.22	0.75	1.09	0.16	0.021	0.00	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	276

式(1)……40／(Mn%+0.8C%+1.2Mo%)

式(2)……500／(Mn%+0.8C%+1.2Mo%)

【0033】成分組成が表1からなる本発明鋼と表2からなる比較鋼(従来鋼を含む)を30kg真空溶解炉にて溶製し、1200°Cで30mmへ鍛伸した。その後φ30mm材を、1200°C加熱、1050°C鍛造の条件にて15mm厚の板材に鍛造した後、室温まで空冷処理を行い、その後A～W鋼については600°Cにて時効処理を行い、X、Y、Z鋼については880°Cにて焼入れ後580°Cにて焼戻し処理を行い、引張試験、小野式回転曲げ疲労試験、ドリル穿孔試験、ミクロ組織観察に用いた。なお、この場合の鍛造後の空冷時における800～500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度は、72°C/minであった。またA～W鋼については、上記以外に鍛造後空冷今まで時効処理しない状態でもドリル穿孔試験を行うとともに、硬さ試験を実施した。

【0034】引張試験はJIS14A号試験片を作製して引張速度1mm/secの条件で行い、0.2%耐力および引張強さを測定した。小野式回転曲げ疲労試験は平行部φ8の平滑試験片を作製して試験し、10⁷回での疲労強度を求め、*

*これと引張強さとの比率をとった耐久比(=10⁷回疲労強度/引張強さ)でもって評価した。ドリル穿孔試験は、時効処理前、時効処理後のいずれの場合も、ドリルがφ6mmのストレートシャンク、ドリルの材質はSKH51、ドリル回転数は966rpm、潤滑油なし、荷重75kgの条件で行い、測定した結果は従来鋼であるZ鋼の穿孔距離を100とし、それぞれの穿孔距離を整数比で評価した。

【0035】硬さ試験については、時効処理前に行ったドリル穿孔試験用の試料を用い、ビッカース硬度計にて測定荷重10kgfで行った。ミクロ組織観察については、前記引張試験片の試験後のつかみ部を切断、研磨したものを試料として用い、光学顕微鏡にて倍率400倍で観察し、ペイント率ならびに旧カスケード結晶粒径を測定した。

【0036】各種試験評価結果を本発明鋼についてを表3、比較鋼(従来鋼を含む)についてを表4に示す。

【0037】

【表3】

13

14

区分	鋼種	0.2%耐力 (MPa)	引張強さ (MPa)	耐久比	ドリル穿孔性 (時効前)	ドリル穿孔性 (時効後)	時効前の硬さ (Hv)	ペイント率 (%)	旧カーステナット粒径 (μm)
発明鋼	A	1103	1228	0.55	151	104	315	95	52
	B	958	1036	0.55	177	111	299	82	53
	C	1122	1275	0.54	139	100	331	100	52
	D	1119	1220	0.58	149	108	310	97	41
	E	1154	1251	0.57	139	102	330	100	43
	F	971	1083	0.55	192	130	303	88	54
	G	1103	1225	0.55	234	185	318	94	52
	H	1100	1225	0.54	226	179	318	95	52
	I	1105	1227	0.55	200	141	319	94	52
	J	1097	1214	0.55	238	189	314	100	53
	K	1130	1235	0.56	230	185	320	92	46
	L	1129	1232	0.57	230	191	320	90	43
	M	986	1088	0.56	251	203	305	95	45
	N	999	1100	0.57	268	220	308	92	41

【0038】

20【表4】

区分	鋼種	0.2%耐力 (MPa)	引張強さ (MPa)	耐久比	ドリル穿孔性 (時効前)	ドリル穿孔性 (時効後)	時効前の硬さ (Hv)	ペイント率 (%)	旧カーステナット粒径 (μm)
比較鋼	O	784	881	0.55	222	189	249	86	56
	P	1241	1412	0.52	79	52	414	89	53
	Q	1131	1237	0.55	92	70	332	94	53
	R	812	978	0.49	217	169	251	41	54
	S	1317	1443	0.53	81	42	433	12	54
	T	829	999	0.49	205	154	263	45	53
	U	884	1011	0.51	178	121	289	92	53
従来鋼	V	923	1126	0.52	76	78	367	85	54
	W	911	1119	0.45	101	103	361	86	53
	X	627	804	0.47	—	182	—	19	46
	Y	786	959	0.49	—	114	—	34	45
	Z	890	1079	0.51	—	100	—	0	45

【0039】ここに示すように、本発明鋼であるA～N鋼はいずれも時効処理前の硬さがHv331以下であり、請求範囲に該当するHv400以下を十分に満足しており、ペイント率は82%以上、旧カーステナット粒径は54μm以下であって、請求範囲に該当するペイント率70%以上、旧カーステナット粒径80μm以下を十分に満足しており、また時効処理後の0.2%耐力はいずれも958MPa以上あって、請求範囲に該当する900MPa以上を十分に満足している。また耐久比についても0.54以上と優れた値を示し、ドリル穿孔性については時効処理前にて特に優れた値を示すとともに、時効処理前後のいずれも従来鋼であるZ鋼よりも優れていることが確認された。

【0040】これに対して比較鋼のO鋼は、C量が本特

※許請求範囲よりも低いために0.2%耐力に劣り、またP鋼は逆にC量が本特許請求範囲よりも高いために、時効前の硬さがHv400を超えるとともに、ドリル穿孔性が従来鋼のZ鋼よりも劣る結果となっている。比較鋼のQ鋼については、Si量が本特許請求範囲よりも高いためにドリル穿孔性が従来鋼のZ鋼よりも劣り、R鋼はMn量が本特許請求範囲よりも低いために、フェライト・ペーライトが生成してペイント率が70%未満であるとともに0.2%耐力が900MPa未満と低くなっている。S鋼はMn量およびCr量が共に本特許請求範囲よりも高いために、マルテンサイト主体の組織となってペイント率が低く、かつ時効前の硬さがHv400を超えてしまって、ドリル穿孔性が従来鋼のZ鋼よりも劣る結果となっている。T鋼はMo量が本特許請求範囲よりも低

40

15

いために、フェライト・パライトが生成してベーパー率が70%未満であるとともに0.2%耐力が900MPa未満と低くなっている。U鋼はV量およびN量が共に本特許請求範囲よりも低いために、時効硬化が十分にされず、0.2%耐力が900MPa未満と低くなっている。

【0041】また従来鋼であるV鋼およびW鋼はベーパー+マテニア型の従来の焼入省略鋼であり、いずれも900MPa以上0.2%耐力が達成されてはいるものの、V鋼はドリル穿孔性に劣り、W鋼は快削元素を含有させることによりドリル穿孔性はZ鋼並みとなっているが、快削元素を多量に含有させたために耐久比が低くなっている。X、Y、Z鋼はそれぞれJISに規定されているS48C、SCR440、SCM440に相当する鋼であり、焼入焼もどし処理を付与しても、0.2%耐力は900MPaに達していない。

【0042】次に製造条件の影響、すなわち鍛造加熱温度、鍛造後の冷却条件、時効処理温度の変化による影響*

No.	区分	鋼種	鍛造加熱温度(°C)	鍛造後の冷却条件	時効処理温度(°C)	0.2%耐力(MPa)	引張強さ(MPa)	ドリル穿孔性(時効前)	時効前の硬さ(Hv)	ベーパー率(%)	旧オーステナ粒径(μm)
1	発明鋼	B	1170	空冷	600	930	1024	179	299	87	42
2		B	1200	空冷	600	958	1036	177	299	82	53
3		B	1200	弱ファン冷却	600	931	1028	132	331	85	53
4		B	1200	空冷	570	938	1034	177	299	82	53
5		B	1200	空冷	650	929	1005	177	299	82	53
6		B	1270	空冷	600	956	1039	180	301	81	58
7		B	1170	弱ファン冷却	570	1104	1213	149	326	96	40
8		D	1200	空冷	600	1119	1220	149	310	97	41
9		D	1270	強ファン冷却	650	1020	1117	108	352	81	48
10		G	1170	強ファン冷却	570	1100	1223	189	349	78	48
11		G	1200	空冷	600	1103	1225	234	318	94	52
12		G	1270	弱ファン冷却	650	1092	1219	228	329	94	58
13		M	1170	空冷	650	988	1074	229	303	94	43
14		M	1200	空冷	600	986	1088	251	305	95	45
15		M	1270	弱ファン冷却	570	966	1078	232	328	98	49

【0045】

※※【表6】

*を調査した実施例を示す。表1に示す本発明鋼のうちB、D、G、M鋼について、Φ30mmの丸棒を1050、1170、1200、1270、1350°Cの各温度に加熱した後15mm厚の板材に鍛造し、その後の冷却条件を炉冷、空冷、弱ファン冷却、強ファン冷却と変化させ、さらにその後の時効処理温度を、500、570、600、650、750°Cの5条件で行い、引張試験、ドリル穿孔試験（時効処理前のみ）、硬さ試験（時効処理前のみ）、ミクロ組織観察に用いた。なお、この場合の鍛造後の800～500°Cの温度範囲の平均冷却速度は、炉冷が7°C/min、空冷が72°C/min、弱ファン冷却が103°C/min、強ファン冷却が131°C/minであった。また試験条件については、前記の試験条件と同様である。

【0043】各種試験評価結果を本発明鋼についてを表5、比較例についてを表6に示す。

【0044】

【表5】

No.	区分	鋼種	鍛造加熱温度(°C)	鍛造後の冷却条件	時効処理温度(°C)	0.2%耐力(MPa)	引張強さ(MPa)	ドリル穿孔性(時効前)	時効前の硬さ(Hv)	伸び率(%)	旧カーテナイト粒径(μm)
16		B	1050	空冷	600	887	1029	141	305	90	40
17	比	B	1200	炉冷	600	871	1010	170	292	89	54
18	較	B	1200	強ファン冷却	600	931	1028	95	404	57	53
19	例	B	1200	空冷	500	849	983	177	299	82	53
20	1	B	1200	空冷	750	621	888	177	299	82	53
21		B	1350	空冷	600	956	1039	180	301	81	96(混粒)
22	比	D	1050	弱ファン冷却	570	894	1065	130	311	91	35
23	較 例 2	D	1350	炉冷	750	615	890	126	299	61	120(混粒)
24	比	G	1270	空冷	500	879	1062	245	311	98	58
25	較 例 3	G	1200	強ファン冷却	750	631	853	90	407	76	52
26	比	M	1170	弱ファン冷却	750	629	851	177	329	89	43
27	較 例 4	M	1350	強ファン冷却	500	1015	1281	87	418	98	105(混粒)

【0046】No.1~15の本発明範囲においては、鋼種や製造条件が変化しても、時効処理前の硬さHv400以下、伸び率70%以上、旧カーテナイト結晶粒径80μm以下、0.2%耐力900MPa以上の全てを満足するとともに、ドリル穿孔性についても従来鋼SCM440の調質(前記実施例のZ鋼)より優れていることが確認された。これに対してNo.16~27の比較例の結果より、化学成分が本特許請求範囲内であっても、鍛造加熱温度、鍛造後の冷却条件、時効処理温度の製造条件の内、いずれか1項目でも満足しない場合*

*には、前記特性が得られなくなることが明らかとなつた。

【0047】

【発明の効果】以上の説明で明らかのように、本発明は自動車エンジンのクランクシャフト、コネクティングロッドのように、高い強度と優れた被削性を必要とする部品に最適な、熱間鍛造用時効硬化型ベイナイト鋼およびその鍛造品の製造方法を提供するものであり、自動車エンジン部品の軽量化を可能とする。

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPIT are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

CLAIMS

[Claim(s)]

[Claim 1] Chemical composition by weight % C:0.06 - 0.20%, Si:0.03-1.00%, Mn: 1.50-3.00%, Cr:0.50-2.00%, Mo:0.05-1.00%, aluminum:0.002-0.100%, V:0.51 - 1.00%, and N:0.0080 - 0.0200% are contained. The steel which consists of the remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity by whenever [stoving temperature / of 1150-1300 degrees C] After hot rolling or hot forging, The average cooling rate of a 800-500-degree C temperature requirement : valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) Hardness because $40/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ cools to the temperature of 200 degrees C or less as \leq valve flow coefficient $\leq 500/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ 400 or less Hv, An organization at 70% or more of rates of bainite and by considering as 80 micrometers or less of diameters of the old austenite crystal grain, adding cutting thru/or plastic working if needed after that, and performing aging treatment at the temperature of 550-700 degrees C after that further Age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel characterized by setting the yield point or 0.2% proof stress to 900 or more MPas.

[Claim 2] Chemical composition by weight % C:0.06 - 0.20%, Si:0.03-1.00%, Mn: 1.50-3.00%, Cr:0.50-2.00%, Mo:0.05-1.00%, aluminum:0.002-0.100%, V:0.51 - 1.00%, and N:0.0080 - 0.0200% are contained. The steel which consists of the remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity by whenever [stoving temperature / of 1150-1300 degrees C] After hot rolling or hot forging, The average cooling rate of a 800-500-degree C temperature requirement : valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) Hardness because $40/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ cools to the temperature of 200 degrees C or less as \leq valve flow coefficient $\leq 500/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ 400 or less Hv, An organization at 70% or more of rates of bainite and by considering as 80 micrometers or less of diameters of the old austenite crystal grain, adding cutting thru/or plastic working if needed after that, and performing aging treatment at the temperature of 550-700 degrees C after that further The manufacture approach of the age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel characterized by setting the yield point or 0.2% proof stress to 900 or more MPas.

[Claim 3] Age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 1 characterized by chemical composition containing one sort chosen from Ti:0.01-0.10% and Nb:0.01-0.10%, or two sorts by weight %.

[Claim 4] The manufacture approach of the age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 2 characterized by chemical composition containing one sort chosen from Ti:0.01-0.10% and Nb:0.01-0.10%, or two sorts by weight %.

[Claim 5] Age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 1 characterized by chemical composition containing one sort chosen from S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, Bi:0.01-0.30%, calcium:0.0005-0.01%, and REM:0.001-0.10%, or two sorts or more by weight %.

[Claim 6] The manufacture approach of the age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 2 characterized by chemical composition containing one sort chosen from S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, Bi:0.01-0.30%, calcium:0.0005-0.01%, and REM:0.001-0.10%, or two sorts or more by weight %.

[Claim 7] Age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 1 characterized by

containing one sort which chemical composition contained one sort chosen from Ti:0.01-0.10% and Nb:0.01-0.10%, or two sorts, and chose from S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, Bi:0.01-0.30%, calcium:0.0005-0.01%, and REM:0.001-0.10% by weight %, or two sorts or more.

[Claim 8] Chemical composition contains one sort chosen from Ti:0.01-0.10% and Nb:0.01-0.10%, or two sorts by weight %. And S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, Bi: The manufacture approach of the age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 2 characterized by containing one sort chosen from 0.01-0.30%, calcium:0.0005-0.01%, and REM:0.001-0.10%, or two sorts or more.

[Translation done.]

* NOTICES *

JPO and INPI are not responsible for any damages caused by the use of this translation.

1. This document has been translated by computer. So the translation may not reflect the original precisely.
2. **** shows the word which can not be translated.
3. In the drawings, any words are not translated.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

[Detailed Description of the Invention]

[0001]

[Field of the Invention] This invention offers the manufacture approach of the optimal age-hardening mold bainitic steel for hot forging for the components which need high reinforcement and the outstanding machinability like the crankshaft of an automobile engine, and a connecting rod, and its forging, and enables lightweight-ization of automobile engine components.

[0002]

[Description of the Prior Art] Engine components, such as a crankshaft of an automobile engine and a connecting rod, are machined and used, after carrying out hot forging of the steel which added free-cutting elements, such as S and Pb, to carbon steel or low alloy steel and heat-treating hardening tempering, since high reinforcement and the outstanding machinability are required. In recent years, from low cost-ized needs, in said component, the adoption of the so-called non-heat-treated steel which omits heat treatment of hardening tempering has become active, it responds to the strength property required of components, and various kinds of non-heat-treated steel, such as a ferrite pearlite mold, a bainite mold, or a martensite mold, is developed and put in practical use.

[0003] The motion which the lightweight-ized needs of automobile engine components are strong, and forms components into light-gage lightweight on the other hand using the steel materials of high intensity in response to the trend of fuel consumption regulation of an automobile or an engine high increase in power recently is active. As the technique of reconciling above-mentioned low cost-ized needs and above-mentioned lightweight-ized needs, application of high intensity non-heat-treated steel can be considered. So, in JP,4-193931,A In ferrite pearlite mold non-heat-treated steel by control of a chemical entity, and control of forging heating conditions Invention which has improved the fatigue strength of the components used while the front face has been the scale forging skin in JP,5-302116,A By performing tempering processing after forging radiation cooling in bainite or bainite + martensite mold non-heat-treated steel Invention with which invention which has improved the yield ratio and the durable ratio reconciled machinability and high intensity-ization in JP,10-140285,A, combining well the cooling rate dependency of the hardness of non-heat-treated steel, and the configuration of forging components and a dimension is indicated, respectively.

[0004] However, by the time it acquires the lightweight-ized effectiveness which is equal to a titanium alloy or an aluminum containing alloy, when it is going to high-intensity-ize steel, the steep rise of hardness is not avoided but the problem of causing the fall of machinability arises. Since achievement of target lightweight-ized effectiveness is impossible in aforementioned JP,4-193931,A and content of a lot of free-cutting elements for machinability reservation in JP,5-302116,A becomes indispensable to this problem, while causing the increment in cost of an ingredient, degradation of plastic workability and the problem of a fatigue strength fall produce rolling, forging, etc. by the increment in the amount of inclusion by the increment in a free-cutting element content. Moreover, in JP,10-140285,A, it is carrying out the thinning of the chipless production part, and supposing that a cutting part is heavy-gage, and while there is a limitation in the effectiveness although, as for reservation, coexistence of machinability

reservation is carried out to some extent to high intensity-ization even if it does not make the addition of a free-cutting element increase, being restrained by the above part shapes becomes a technical problem. [0005]

[Means for Solving the Problem] As mentioned above, without making a free-cutting element content increase sharply, while high-intensity-izing steel, by the time it acquired the lightweight-ized effectiveness which is equal to a titanium alloy or an aluminum containing alloy, about the policy for securing machinability, even if it did not restrain the design configuration of components, artificers resulted in the following ideas, as a result of trying various examination. That is, the knowledge of the amount of V being high, and the hardness in aging treatment order changing a lot, and a bainite texture being low in the hardness in front of aging in a subject's steel, and being able to make hardness after aging high was carried out. Therefore, by carrying out aging treatment, after performing cutting roughing before aging, it becomes compatible [high-intensity-izing and machinability reservation].

[0006] Moreover, although especially the improvement in yield strength (0.2% proof stress) became important on the occasion of lightweight-izing by high-intensity-izing of the above steel, when aging treatment of the bainitic steel with the high amount of V was carried out, compared with common heat treated steel and non-heat-treated steel, 0.2% proof stress in the same hardness becomes high, namely, the knowledge of a high yield ratio being obtained was carried out. therefore, as well as cutting before the above aging, when carrying out cutting after aging treatment, it also sets -- in bainitic steel with the high amount of V, since hardness in the value of proof stress is low made the 0.2 same% compared with common heat treated steel and non-heat-treated steel, it becomes possible to raise machinability.

[0007] And in order to acquire said effectiveness, it is required to make V content into 0.51% or more. By whenever [stoving temperature / of 1150-1300 degrees C], furthermore, after hot rolling or hot forging, The average cooling rate of a 800-500-degree C temperature requirement : valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) The knowledge of being necessary to make hardness to 400 or less Hv, and to make an organization into 70% or more of rates of bainite because $40/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ cools to the temperature of 200 degrees C or less as \leq valve flow coefficient $\leq 500/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ was carried out. Moreover, in order for V carbon nitride to deposit and to make crystal grain make it detailed during thermomechanical treatment in above-mentioned steel materials or an above-mentioned forging, the diameter of the old austenite crystal grain 80 micrometers or less is obtained, it is carrying out aging treatment of this at the temperature of 550-700 degrees C, the knowledge of becoming possible to set the yield point or 0.2% proof stress to 900 or more MPas as a result is carried out, and it results in this invention.

[0008] The chemical composition of the 1st invention is weight %. C:0.06 - 0.20%, Si:0.03-1.00%, Mn: 1.50-3.00%, Cr:0.50-2.00%, Mo:0.05-1.00%, aluminum:0.002-0.100%, V:0.51 - 1.00%, and N:0.0080 - 0.0200% are contained. The steel which consists of the remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity by whenever [stoving temperature / of 1150-1300 degrees C] After hot rolling or hot forging, The average cooling rate of a 800-500-degree C temperature requirement : valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) Hardness because $40/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ cools to the temperature of 200 degrees C or less as \leq valve flow coefficient $\leq 500/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ 400 or less Hv, An organization at 70% or more of rates of bainite and by considering as 80 micrometers or less of diameters of the old austenite crystal grain, adding cutting thru/or plastic working if needed after that, and performing aging treatment at the temperature of 550-700 degrees C after that further It is age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel characterized by setting the yield point or 0.2% proof stress to 900 or more MPas.

[0009] The chemical composition of the 2nd invention is weight %. C:0.06 - 0.20%, Si:0.03-1.00%, Mn: 1.50-3.00%, Cr:0.50-2.00%, Mo:0.05-1.00%, aluminum:0.002-0.100%, V:0.51 - 1.00%, and N:0.0080 - 0.0200% are contained. The steel which consists of the remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity by whenever [stoving temperature / of 1150-1300 degrees C] After hot rolling or hot forging, The average cooling rate of a 800-500-degree C temperature requirement : valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) Hardness because $40/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ cools to the temperature of 200 degrees C or less as \leq valve flow coefficient $\leq 500/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ 400 or less Hv, An organization at 70% or more of rates of bainite and by considering as 80 micrometers or less of diameters of the old austenite

crystal grain, adding cutting thru/or plastic working if needed after that, and performing aging treatment at the temperature of 550-700 degrees C after that further It is the manufacture approach of the age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel characterized by setting the yield point or 0.2% proof stress to 900 or more MPas.

[0010] It is age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 1 characterized by the 3rd invention containing one sort which chemical composition is weight % and was chosen from Ti:0.01-0.10% and Nb:0.01-0.10%, or two sorts.

[0011] It is the manufacture approach of the age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 2 characterized by the 4th invention containing one sort which chemical composition is weight % and was chosen from Ti:0.01-0.10% and Nb:0.01-0.10%, or two sorts.

[0012] It is age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 1 characterized by the 5th invention containing one sort which chemical composition is weight % and was chosen from S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, Bi:0.01-0.30%, calcium:0.0005-0.01%, and REM:0.001-0.10%, or two sorts or more.

[0013] It is the manufacture approach of the age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 2 characterized by the 6th invention containing one sort which chemical composition is weight % and was chosen from S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, Bi:0.01-0.30%, calcium:0.0005-0.01%, and REM:0.001-0.10%, or two sorts or more.

[0014] The chemical composition of the 7th invention is weight %. Ti:0.01-0.10%, One sort chosen from Nb:0.01-0.10% or two sorts are contained. And S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, Bi: It is age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 1 characterized by containing one sort chosen from 0.01-0.30%, calcium:0.0005-0.01%, and REM:0.001-0.10%, or two sorts or more.

[0015] The chemical composition of the 8th invention is weight %. Ti:0.01-0.10%, One sort chosen from Nb:0.01-0.10% or two sorts are contained. And S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, Bi: It is the manufacture approach of the age-hardening mold high intensity bainitic steel according to claim 2 characterized by containing one sort chosen from 0.01-0.30%, calcium:0.0005-0.01%, and REM:0.001-0.10%, or two sorts or more.

[0016] Next, the reason for limitation of the constituent in this invention is explained.

C:0.06 - 0.20%C is an essential element for securing the reinforcement as steel for machine structural use, and is desirably required 0.08% or more 0.06% or more. However, if many [too], in order to cause degradation of machinability from the increment in hardness, an upper limit is desirably made into 0.18% or less 0.20%.

Si: Since 0.03 - 1.00%Si is indispensable as deoxidation material at the time of steel manufacture, it makes a minimum 0.10% or more desirably 0.03%. However, if it adds superfluously, in order to make SiO₂ which is the inclusion of a high degree of hardness generate and to degrade machinability in steel, an upper limit is desirably made into 0.80% or less 1.00%.

[0017] Mn: 1.50 - 3.00%Mn is an element important when securing hardenability to obtain a bainite texture by the cooling process after hot rolling or hot forging, and in order to obtain a bainite texture, it is desirably required 1.80% or more at least 1.50% or more. However, since it will become a martensite subject's organization, the hardness before aging treatment will increase and machinability will deteriorate if many [too], an upper limit is desirably made into 2.70% or less 3.00%.

Cr: 0.50-2.00%Cr is an element important when securing hardenability to obtain a bainite texture by the cooling process after hot rolling or hot forging like Mn, and in order to obtain a bainite texture, it is desirably required 0.70% or more at least 0.50% or more. However, since it will become a martensite subject's organization, the hardness before aging treatment will increase and machinability will deteriorate if many [too], an upper limit is desirably made into 1.60% or less 2.00%.

[0018] Mo: In order to make a bainite texture make it detailed, and to raise toughness, and for there to be work which Mo₂C is deposited and carries out an age-hardening at the time of aging treatment and to acquire said effectiveness, 0.05 - 1.00%Mo is desirably required 0.10% or more at least 0.05% or more, while being an element required like Mn and Cr in order to be stabilized and to obtain a bainite texture by the cooling process after hot rolling or hot forging. However, since it becomes cost quantity while the

effectiveness is saturated even if it adds mostly beyond the need, an upper limit is desirably made into 0.60% or less 1.00%.

aluminum: Although it is desirably required 0.005% or more 0.002% or more, if aluminum is an indispensable element for deoxidation, and it is made to add 0.002 to 0.100% beyond the need, in order to degrade machinability by formation of aluminum 2O3, make an upper limit into 0.060% or less desirably 0.100%.

[0019] In this invention, V:0.51 - 1.00%V is an element which carries out the most important work at the point which V (CN) is deposited and raises hardness and yield strength after aging treatment, and in order to acquire said effectiveness in need 10 minutes, it is desirably required [V] 0.53% or more at least 0.51% or more. However, even if it adds mostly beyond the need, while the effectiveness is saturated, in order to cause remarkable degradation and the remarkable increment in cost in toughness, an upper limit is desirably made into 0.70% or less 1.00%.

N:0.0080 to 0.0200%, an affinity with V is a high element and N is set to this invention. While there is work which deposits as VN during hot rolling or hot forging, and sets the diameter of austenite crystal grain to 80 micrometers or less according to the pinning effectiveness In order to be an indispensable element and to acquire said effectiveness in need 10 minutes to the increment on the strength by V (CN) deposit after aging treatment, it is desirably required 0.0100% or more at least 0.0080% or more.

However, even if it adds mostly beyond the need, while the effectiveness is saturated, in order to cause remarkable degradation and the remarkable increment in cost in toughness, an upper limit is desirably made into 0.0180% or less 0.0200%.

[0020] Ti:0.01-0.10% and Nb: -- 0.01 to 0.10%, Ti and Nb deposit in steel as Ti (CN) and Nb (CN) like V, have the work which makes the diameter of austenite crystal grain make it detailed according to the pinning effectiveness, and are added if needed. In order to acquire said effectiveness, also at the lowest, 0.01% or more needs to be contained respectively. However, an upper limit is made into 0.10% in order to cause the increment in cost, while the effectiveness is saturated, even if it adds mostly beyond the need.

S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, Bi:0.01-0.30%, calcium:0.0005-0.01%, and REM:0.001 - 0.10%S, and Pb, Bi, calcium and REM are elements effective in an improvement of machinability, and are added if needed. In order to acquire said effectiveness, 0.04%, 0.01%, 0.01%, 0.0005%, and 0.001% need to be contained respectively. However, by the increment in the amount of inclusion, when it was made to contain so much, while causing the increment in cost, since degradation of plastic workability and the problem of a fatigue strength fall arose, rolling, forging, etc. made the upper limit 0.12%, 0.30%, 0.30%, 0.01%, and 0.10%, respectively.

[0021] Next, the reason for manufacture condition limitation of this invention is explained. Having limited whenever [stoving temperature / at the time of hot rolling or hot forging] to 1150-1300 degrees C If whenever [stoving temperature] becomes less than 1150 degrees C, V will not fully dissolve in steel in the phase before aging treatment. It is because a subsequent age-hardening is not fully obtained, and when it becomes whenever [exceeding 1300 degrees C / stoving temperature], it is because the austenite grain in a heating phase makes it big and rough, or a mixed grain size is produced and achievement of the old austenite particle size of 80 micrometers or less finally becomes impossible. Considering as whenever [stoving temperature / at the time of hot rolling or hot forging] here limits whenever [stoving temperature / at the time of hot forging] to the above-mentioned temperature requirement, when it means that the processes controlled by the production process of components whenever [stoving temperature] differ and carries out hot forging, and when not performing hot forging (for example, when carrying out cutting of the direct components and manufacturing them from a rolled steel), it needs to limit whenever [stoving temperature / at the time of hot rolling] to the above-mentioned temperature requirement.

[0022] The average cooling rate after hot rolling or hot forging : having limited valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) in the 800-500-degree C temperature requirement Average cooling rate : if valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) becomes under $40/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ If it is because it becomes difficult for a proeutectoid ferrite and a pearlite to generate and to secure 70% or more of rates of bainite

and valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) exceeds $500/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ It is because it becomes difficult for martensite to generate and to secure 70% or more of rates of bainite. It is here and average cooling rate:valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) shows the numeric value which **(ed) 300 degrees C (= 800-degree-C-500 degree C) as it is also at the time amount (min) taken [after reaching during cooling at 800 degrees C] to amount to 500 degrees C.

[0023] The reason which limited cooling even with the temperature of 200 degrees C or less is for fully producing the transformation to bainite under cooling, and securing 70% or more of rates of bainite. The reason which limited hardness with 400 or less Hv is for making the workability of cutting performed after that thru/or plastic working secure, and if hardness exceeds Hv400, machinability and plastic workability will deteriorate rapidly. In addition, hardness is set to 400 or less Hv when the steel of the presentation in said generic claim is cooled on said limited conditions after hot rolling or hot forging in 1150-1300 degrees C whenever [stoving temperature].

[0024] the need that 70% or more of rates of bainite and the limited reason depend an organization on V (CN) -- if it is for acquiring sufficient age-hardening property, and the rate of bainite becomes less than 70% and the organization molar fraction of a ferrite pearlite or martensite increases -- the need -- sufficient age-hardening property is no longer acquired, namely, the hardness before aging treatment becomes high, or the hardness after aging treatment becomes low. In addition, when the steel of the presentation in said generic claim is cooled on said limited conditions after hot rolling or hot forging in 1150-1300 degrees C whenever [stoving temperature], the rate of bainite becomes 70% or more. The reason which limited the diameter of the old austenite crystal grain with 80 micrometers or less is because it is required when attaining high yield strength and fatigue strength, and if the diameter of the old austenite crystal grain exceeds 80 micrometers, a strength property will deteriorate. In addition, when the steel of the presentation in said generic claim is cooled on said limited conditions after hot rolling or hot forging in 1150-1300 degrees C whenever [stoving temperature], the diameter of the old austenite crystal grain is set to 80 micrometers.

[0025] The reason which limited aging treatment temperature to 550-700 degrees C is for making the detailed deposit of the V (CN) carry out in need 10 minutes, and making them it carry out an age-hardening into the steel of a bainite subject's organization. Since softening will be produced on the contrary while V (CN) which deposited makes it big and rough if age-hardening with them is not obtained as aging treatment temperature is less than 550 degrees C, and aging treatment temperature exceeds 700 degrees C, it is necessary to limit aging treatment temperature to 550-700 degrees C. [there are few amounts of deposits of V (CN), and sufficient] The yield point or 0.2% proof stress: 900 or more MPas are level [required in order to acquire with steel the lightweight-ized effectiveness which is equal to a titanium alloy or an aluminum containing alloy] on the strength, cool the steel of the presentation in said generic claim on said limited conditions after hot rolling or hot forging in 1150-1300 degrees C whenever [stoving temperature], and are attained by carrying out aging treatment at 550-700 degrees C after that.

[0026]

[Embodiment of the Invention] In order to carry out invention of the 1st and 2, by weight % C:0.06 - 0.20%, Si: 0.03-1.00%, Mn:1.50-3.00%, Cr:0.50-2.00%, Mo: 0.05-1.00%, aluminum:0.002-0.100%, V:0.51 - 1.00%, The steel which contains N:0.0080 - 0.0200%, and consists of the remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity by whenever [stoving temperature / of 1150-1300 degrees C] After hot rolling or hot forging, The average cooling rate of a 800-500-degree C temperature requirement : valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) Hardness because $40/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ cools to the temperature of 200 degrees C or less as \leq valve flow coefficient $\leq 500/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ 400 or less Hv, The yield point or 0.2% proof stress is set to 900 or more MPas by being 70% or more of rates of bainite, and making an organization into 80 micrometers or less of diameters of the old austenite crystal grain, adding cutting thru/or plastic working if needed after that, and performing aging treatment at the temperature of 550-700 degrees C after that further. Thus, without making a free-cutting element content increase sharply, while it is possible to high-intensity-ize by the time it acquires the lightweight-ized effectiveness which is equal to a titanium alloy or an aluminum containing alloy, even if the obtained

steel materials and its forging do not restrain the design configuration of components, they can secure machinability.

[0027] In order to carry out invention of the 3rd and 4, in an element given in invention of the 1st and 2 by in addition, weight % One sort chosen from Ti:0.01-0.10% and Nb:0.01-0.10% or two sorts are contained. The steel which consists of the remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity by whenever [stoving temperature / of 1150-1300 degrees C] After hot rolling or hot forging, The average cooling rate of a 800-500-degree C temperature requirement : valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) Hardness because $40/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ cools to the temperature of 200 degrees C or less as \leq valve flow coefficient $\leq 500/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ 400 or less Hv, The yield point or 0.2% proof stress is set to 900 or more MPas by being 70% or more of rates of bainite, and making an organization into 80 micrometers or less of diameters of the old austenite crystal grain, adding cutting thru/or plastic working if needed after that, and performing aging treatment at the temperature of 550-700 degrees C after that further. Thus, without making a free-cutting element content increase sharply, while it is possible to high-intensity-ize by the time it acquires the lightweight-ized effectiveness which is equal to a titanium alloy or an aluminum containing alloy, even if the obtained steel materials and its forging do not restrain the design configuration of components, they can secure machinability.

[0028] In order to carry out invention of the 5th and 6, in an element given in invention of the 1st and 2 by in addition, weight % S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, Bi:0.01-0.30%, One sort chosen from calcium:0.0005-0.01% and REM:0.001-0.10% or two sorts or more are contained. The steel which consists of the remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity by whenever [stoving temperature / of 1150-1300 degrees C] After hot rolling or hot forging, The average cooling rate of a 800-500-degree C temperature requirement : valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) Hardness because $40/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ cools to the temperature of 200 degrees C or less as \leq valve flow coefficient $\leq 500/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ 400 or less Hv, The yield point or 0.2% proof stress is set to 900 or more MPas by being 70% or more of rates of bainite, and making an organization into 80 micrometers or less of diameters of the old austenite crystal grain, adding cutting thru/or plastic working if needed after that, and performing aging treatment at the temperature of 550-700 degrees C after that further. Thus, without making a free-cutting element content increase sharply, while it is possible to high-intensity-ize by the time it acquires the lightweight-ized effectiveness which is equal to a titanium alloy or an aluminum containing alloy, even if the obtained steel materials and its forging do not restrain the design configuration of components, they can secure machinability.

[0029] In order to carry out invention of the 7th and 8, in an element given in invention of the 1st and 2 by in addition, weight % One sort chosen from Ti:0.01-0.10% and Nb:0.01-0.10% or two sorts are contained. And S:0.04 - 0.12%, Pb:0.01-0.30%, One sort chosen from Bi:0.01-0.30%, calcium:0.0005-0.01%, and REM:0.001-0.10% or two sorts or more are contained. The steel which consists of the remainder Fe and an unescapable impurity by whenever [stoving temperature / of 1150-1300 degrees C] After hot rolling or hot forging, The average cooling rate of a 800-500-degree C temperature requirement : valve flow coefficient (degree C/min) Hardness because $40/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ cools to the temperature of 200 degrees C or less as \leq valve flow coefficient $\leq 500/(Mn\%+0.8Cr\%+1.2Mo\%)$ 400 or less Hv, The yield point or 0.2% proof stress is set to 900 or more MPas by being 70% or more of rates of bainite, and making an organization into 80 micrometers or less of diameters of the old austenite crystal grain, adding cutting thru/or plastic working if needed after that, and performing aging treatment at the temperature of 550-700 degrees C after that further. Thus, without making a free-cutting element content increase sharply, while it is possible to high-intensity-ize by the time it acquires the lightweight-ized effectiveness which is equal to a titanium alloy or an aluminum containing alloy, even if the obtained steel materials and its forging do not restrain the design configuration of components, they can secure machinability.

[0030]

[Example] The comparison with steel explains the example of this invention comparison steel and conventionally below. Tables 1 and 2 show the chemical entity of a test specimen used for the example.

[0031]

[Table 1]

(重量%、N、Ca、REM は ppm)

区分	鋼種	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo	Al	V	N	Ti	Nb	S	Pb	Bi	Ca	REM	式(1)	式(2)
発明鋼	A	0.13	0.24	2.14	0.98	0.21	0.015	0.60	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	157
	B	0.07	0.74	1.69	1.98	0.88	0.005	0.96	192	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	115
	C	0.18	0.07	2.97	0.52	0.07	0.084	0.52	99	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	144
	D	0.12	0.27	2.25	1.03	0.19	0.035	0.54	155	0.03	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	151
	E	0.17	0.52	1.87	1.54	0.08	0.061	0.69	148	0.01	0.06	—	—	—	—	—	13	156
	F	0.09	0.73	2.69	1.00	0.20	0.031	0.70	161	—	—	0.061	—	—	—	—	11	134
	G	0.12	0.24	2.14	1.02	0.20	0.014	0.60	128	—	—	—	0.19	—	—	—	13	156
	H	0.13	0.25	2.18	1.00	0.20	0.015	0.59	125	—	—	0.102	—	0.04	—	—	12	155
	I	0.13	0.25	2.20	0.99	0.19	0.015	0.60	131	—	—	0.054	—	—	25	0.010	12	155
	J	0.13	0.26	2.15	1.00	0.20	0.016	0.60	127	—	—	—	0.03	0.03	—	—	13	157
	K	0.14	0.22	1.80	1.52	0.40	0.012	0.69	140	—	0.02	0.045	0.12	—	19	—	11	143
	L	0.16	0.16	2.31	1.01	0.17	0.009	0.53	100	0.03	0.09	—	—	0.06	—	0.025	12	151
	M	0.08	0.70	2.55	1.31	0.30	0.046	0.58	183	0.08	0.01	0.056	—	0.15	5	—	10	126
	N	0.11	0.29	1.81	1.75	0.39	0.015	0.55	128	0.02	—	0.050	0.02	0.04	13	0.002	11	136

式(1)……40／(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%)

式(2)……500／(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%)

[0032]

[Table 2]

(重量%、N、Ca、REM は ppm)

区分	鋼種	C	Si	Mn	Cr	Mo	Al	V	N	Ti	Nb	S	Pb	Bi	Ca	REM	式(1)	式(2)
比較鋼	O	0.04	0.24	2.18	1.00	0.19	0.020	0.55	111	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	156
	P	0.28	0.28	2.29	1.07	0.22	0.026	0.53	126	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	12	147
	Q	0.17	1.26	2.60	1.39	0.25	0.021	0.60	108	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	10	125
	R	0.10	0.26	1.25	0.89	0.10	0.031	0.53	122	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	19	240
	S	0.17	0.28	3.20	2.31	0.30	0.024	0.55	139	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	7	92
	T	0.12	0.25	1.89	0.66	0.02	0.034	0.55	127	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	16	205
	U	0.10	0.21	2.01	0.95	0.18	0.035	0.41	61	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	13	167
従来鋼	V	0.30	0.25	2.46	1.30	0.20	0.038	0.10	130	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	134
	W	0.29	0.19	2.48	1.28	0.19	0.039	0.10	130	—	—	0.139	0.14	0.02	28	0.01	11	134
	X	0.48	0.21	0.80	0.21	0.00	0.029	0.00	102	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	41	517
	Y	0.40	0.23	0.71	1.02	0.01	0.024	0.00	113	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26	325
	Z	0.39	0.22	0.75	1.09	0.16	0.021	0.00	124	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	22	276

式(1)……40／(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%)

式(2)……500／(Mn%+0.8Cr%+1.2Mo%)

[0033] The component presentation ingot of the comparison steel (steel is included conventionally)

which consists of this invention steel which consists of Table 1, and Table 2 with 30kg vacuum melting furnace, and carried out cogging to phi30mm at 1200 degrees C. After that, after forging phi30mm material into the plate of 15mm thickness on condition that 1200-degree-C heating and 1050-degree-C forging, air-cooling processing was performed to the room temperature, aging treatment was performed at 600 degrees C about A-W steel after that, tempering processing was performed at 580 degrees C after hardening in 880 degrees C about X, Y, and Z steel, and it used for a tension test, an Ono style rotation bending fatigue test, a drill punching trial, and microstructure observation. In addition, the average cooling rates of the 800-500-degree C temperature requirement at the time of air cooling after the forging in this case were 72 degrees C / min. Moreover, about A-W steel, while performing the drill punching trial also in the condition of not carrying out aging treatment still in [air-cooling] the state after forging other than the above, the hardness test was carried out.

[0034] The tension test produced the JIS14 No. A test piece, performed it on condition that speed-of-testing 1 mm/sec, and measured proof stress and tensile strength 0.2%. An Ono style rotation bending fatigue test produced and examined the uniform gauge test piece of a parallel part phi 8, asked for 107 times of fatigue strength, and estimated it that the durable ratio (= 107 times fatigue strength / tensile strength) which took the ratio of this and tensile strength is also. The result which SKH51 and a drill rotational frequency were performed [the drill punching trial] for the quality of the material of a phi6mm straight shank and a drill on 966rpm, lubricating oil nothing, and the conditions of 75kg of loads in any [before aging treatment and after aging treatment] case, and the drill measured set to 100 punching distance of Z steel which is steel conventionally, and evaluated each punching distance by the integer ratio.

[0035] The Vickers hardness meter performed the hardness test by measuring load 10kgf using the sample for a drill punching trial before aging treatment. About microstructure observation, using as a sample what cut the grip part after the trial of said test piece for tensile test, and was ground, it observed by one 400 times the scale factor of this with the optical microscope, and the rate of bainite and the diameter of the old austenite crystal grain were measured.

[0036] ** is shown in Table 3 and comparison steel (steel is included conventionally), and ** is just shown for various test evaluation results in this invention steel in Table 4.

[0037]

[Table 3]

区分	鋼種	0.2%耐力 (MPa)	引張強さ (MPa)	耐久比	ドリル穿孔性 (時効前)	ドリル穿孔性 (時効後)	時効前の硬さ (Hv)	ヘイズ率 (%)	旧オーステナイト粒径 (μm)
発明鋼	A	1103	1228	0.55	151	104	315	95	52
	B	958	1036	0.55	177	111	299	82	53
	C	1122	1275	0.54	139	100	331	100	52
	D	1119	1220	0.58	149	108	310	97	41
	E	1154	1251	0.57	139	102	330	100	43
	F	971	1083	0.55	192	130	303	88	54
	G	1103	1225	0.55	234	185	318	94	52
	H	1100	1225	0.54	226	179	318	95	52
	I	1105	1227	0.55	200	141	319	94	52
	J	1097	1214	0.55	238	189	314	100	53
	K	1130	1235	0.56	230	185	320	92	46
	L	1129	1232	0.57	230	191	320	90	43
	M	986	1088	0.56	251	203	305	95	45
	N	999	1100	0.57	268	220	308	92	41

[0038]

[Table 4]

区分	鋼種	0.2%耐力 (MPa)	引張強さ (MPa)	耐久比	ドリル穿孔性 (時効前)	ドリル穿孔性 (時効後)	時効前の硬さ (Hv)	伸び率 (%)	旧オーステナイト粒径 (μm)
比較鋼	O	784	881	0.55	222	189	249	86	56
	P	1241	1412	0.52	79	52	414	89	53
	Q	1131	1237	0.55	92	70	332	94	53
	R	812	978	0.49	217	169	251	41	54
	S	1317	1443	0.53	81	42	433	12	54
	T	829	999	0.49	205	154	263	45	53
従来鋼	U	884	1011	0.51	178	121	289	92	53
	V	923	1126	0.52	76	78	367	85	54
	W	911	1119	0.45	101	103	361	86	53
	X	627	804	0.47	—	182	—	19	46
	Y	786	959	0.49	—	114	—	34	45
	Z	890	1079	0.51	—	100	—	0	45

[0039] As shown here, the hardness before aging treatment of each A-N steel which is this invention steel is 331 or less Hv. 400 or less Hv applicable to a generic claim is fully satisfied. The rate of bainite 82% or more, 70% or more of rates of bainite which the old austenite particle size is 54 micrometers or less, and correspond to a generic claim, The old austenite particle size of 80 micrometers or less is fully satisfied, and there are 958 or more MPas of each 0.2% proof stress after aging treatment, and 900 or more MPas applicable to a generic claim are fully satisfied. Moreover, while 0.54 or more and the outstanding value were shown also about the durable ratio and the value which was excellent before aging treatment about especially drill saxicavous was shown, excelling Z steel whose all before and behind aging treatment are steel conventionally was checked.

[0040] On the other hand, a result which is inferior to Z steel of steel in drill saxicavous conventionally while it is inferior to 0.2% proof stress since O steel of comparison steel has the amount of C lower than this claim, and, as for P steel, the hardness in front of aging will exceed Hv400, since the amount of C is conversely higher than this claim is brought. Since the amount of Si is higher than this claim, drill saxicavous is conventionally inferior to Z steel of steel, and about Q steel of comparison steel, since R steel has the amount of Mn lower than this claim, a ferrite pearlite generates, and while the rate of bainite is less than 70%, proof stress is low with less than 900 MPas 0.2%. Since it is higher than both these claims, the amount of Mn and the amount of Cr(s) serve as a martensite subject's organization, and S steel has a low rate of bainite, and has brought a result to which the hardness in front of aging is inferior to Z steel of steel in drill saxicavous conventionally exceeding Hv400. Since T steel has the amount of Mo lower than this claim, a ferrite pearlite generates, and while the rate of bainite is less than 70%, proof stress is low with less than 900 MPas 0.2%. Since it is lower than both these claims, an age-hardening is not fully carried out for the amount of V, and the amount of N, but as for U steel, proof stress is low with less than 900 MPas 0.2%.

[0041] Moreover, V steel and W steel which are steel conventionally are the conventional hardening abbreviation steel of a bainite + martensite mold, although 0.2% proof stress of 900 or more MPas is attained for all, drill saxicavous serves as Z steel average by V steel being inferior to drill saxicavous, and making a free-cutting element, as for W steel, contain, but since the free-cutting element was made to contain so much, the durable ratio is low. X, Y, and Z steel are S48C specified to JIS, and the steel equivalent to SCr440 and SCM440, respectively, and even if it gives hardening tempering processing, proof stress has not reached 900MPa(s) 0.2%.

[0042] Next, the example which investigated the effect by change of the cooling conditions after forging and aging treatment temperature is shown whenever [effect / of manufacture conditions /, i.e., forging stoving temperature,]. Among [B, D, and G] this invention steel shown in Table 1, about M steel, it forges into the plate of 15mm thickness, after heating the phi30mm round bar in each temperature of 1050, 1170, 1200, and 1270 or 1350 degrees C. Subsequent cooling conditions are changed with furnace cooling, air cooling, weak fan cooling, and strong fan cooling. Furthermore, subsequent aging treatment temperature was performed on 500, 570, 600, and five 650 or 750-degree C conditions, and was used for a tension test, a drill punching trial (only before aging treatment), a hardness test (only before aging treatment), and microstructure observation. in addition, the average cooling rate of the 800-500-degree C temperature requirement after the forging in this case -- furnace cooling -- 5 degrees C / min, and air cooling -- 72 degrees C / min, and weak fan cooling -- 103 degrees C / min, and strong fan cooling -- 131 degrees C / min it was . Moreover, about a test condition, it is the same as that of the aforementioned test condition.

[0043] ** is shown in Table 5 and the example of a comparison, and ** is just shown for various test evaluation results in this invention steel in Table 6.

[0044]

[Table 5]

No.	区分	鋼種	鍛造加熱 温度 (°C)	鍛造後の 冷却条件	時効処理 温度 (°C)	0.2%耐力 (MPa)	引張強さ (MPa)	ドリル穿孔性 (時効前)	時効前の 硬さ(Hv)	伸び率 (%)	旧オーステナイト粒径 (μm)
1	発明鋼	B	1170	空冷	600	930	1024	179	299	87	42
2		B	1200	空冷	600	958	1036	177	299	82	53
3		B	1200	弱ファン冷却	600	931	1028	132	331	85	53
4		B	1200	空冷	570	938	1034	177	299	82	53
5		B	1200	空冷	650	929	1005	177	299	82	53
6		B	1270	空冷	600	956	1039	180	301	81	58
7		D	1170	弱ファン冷却	570	1104	1213	149	326	96	40
8		D	1200	空冷	600	1119	1220	149	310	97	41
9		D	1270	強ファン冷却	650	1020	1117	108	352	81	48
10		G	1170	強ファン冷却	570	1100	1223	189	349	78	48
11		G	1200	空冷	600	1103	1225	234	318	94	52
12		G	1270	弱ファン冷却	650	1092	1219	228	329	94	58
13		M	1170	空冷	650	988	1074	229	303	94	43
14		M	1200	空冷	600	986	1088	251	305	95	45
15		M	1270	弱ファン冷却	570	966	1078	232	328	98	49

[0045]

[Table 6]

No.	区分	鋼種	鍛造加熱温度(°C)	鍛造後の冷却条件	時効処理温度(°C)	0.2%耐力(MPa)	引張強さ(MPa)	トリル穿孔性(時効前)	時効前の硬さ(Hv)	ペイント率(%)	旧オーステナイト粒径(μm)
16	比較例1	B	1050	空冷	600	887	1029	141	305	90	40
17		B	1200	炉冷	600	871	1010	170	292	89	54
18		B	1200	強ファン冷却	600	931	1028	95	404	57	53
19		B	1200	空冷	500	849	983	177	299	82	53
20	比較例2	B	1200	空冷	750	621	888	177	299	82	53
21		B	1350	空冷	600	956	1039	180	301	81	96 (混粒)
22	比較例3	D	1050	弱ファン冷却	570	894	1065	130	311	91	35
23		D	1350	炉冷	750	615	890	126	299	61	120 (混粒)
24	比較例4	G	1270	空冷	500	879	1062	245	311	98	58
25		G	1200	強ファン冷却	750	631	853	90	407	76	52
26	比較例4	M	1170	弱ファン冷却	750	629	851	177	329	89	43
27		M	1350	強ファン冷却	500	1015	1281	87	418	98	105 (混粒)

[0046] In this invention range of No.1-15, even if a steel type and manufacture conditions changed, while satisfying 400 or less hardness Hv before aging treatment, 70% or more of rates of bainite, 80 micrometers or less of diameters of the old austenite crystal grain, and the 900 or more MPas of all the 0.2% proof stress, excelling the temper (Z steel of said example) of steel SCM 440 conventionally also about drill siccavous was checked. On the other hand, even if the chemical entity was this application-for-patent within the limits, when at least one item of the cooling conditions after forging and the manufacture conditions of aging treatment temperature was not satisfied whenever [forging stoving temperature], it became clear from the result of the example of a comparison of No.16-27 that said property is no longer acquired.

[0047]

[Effect of the Invention] This invention offers the manufacture approach of the optimal age-hardening mold bainitic steel for hot forging for the components which need the machinability which was excellent with high reinforcement like the crankshaft of an automobile engine, and a connecting rod, and its forging at the above explanation so that clearly, and lightweight-ization of automobile engine components is enabled.

[Translation done.]